

fond of the petunia and verbenæ, and so abundant are they this month (Sept.) that hundreds of them can be seen in an evening hovering over fields of these flowers. The moths from the winter chrysalids first appear early in June, and those from the first brood of larvae early in August.

Scarcely less abundant than *D. lineata* is *Dolba hylæus* which occurs from June to September. Next in abundance comes *Sphinx gordius*, from May to September. *S. kalmiæ* is common from the first part of June to August, and *S. drupiferarum* through June. *S. eremitus* is common from the middle of June to the middle of August. *Darapsa choerilus* is common from the middle of June to the middle of July. *Philampelus achemon* and *P. satellitia* are rather common from the latter part of June to August. *Macrosila quinquemaculata* is very common from June to September, but *M. carolina* is rather rare. The same remark will apply to *Sphinx chersis*. The larvae of *Ceratomia amyntor* feed on the elm (*Ulmus*) and on the white birch (*Betula alba*), but are not common.

Our most common *Smerinthus* is *S. excaecatus*, occurring in July and August. A female taken 15 July and confined in a box deposited 331 eggs from 15 to 20 July, about 30 being laid each evening at dusk and the same number in the morning. This was done quite regularly, no eggs being laid at any other time. The eggs are cylindrical, flattened, 2.5 mm. in diameter, and grass-green in color. The larvae began to appear 22 July and all were hatched by 28 July. The young larvae measure 4.7 to 5 mm. in length, and are yellowish green with a darker dorsal line. Head pale green, and twice as wide as the body. Caudal horn long, dull red.

Among the rarest of our *sphingidae*, of which I have taken but one or two specimens each in nine years of collecting, are *Smerinthus modestus* (22 June and 20 July), *S. geminatus* (3 Aug.), *Sphinx luscitiosa* (20 June), *Thyreus abbotii* (in May), *Deilephila chamaenerii* (2 June), *Choerocampa tersa* (15 July), *Darapsa versicolor* (8 July), *Ellema harrisii* (2 June).

Amherst, 13 Sept. 1882.

MUMMY OF A WASP.—In Maspero and Brugsch's work "La trouvaille de Deir-el-Bahari" (1881) is given, according to a note presented by M. Van Segvelt in the July meeting of the Société entomologique de Belgique, a notice of a wasp found preserved in the coffin of Amenophis I., the illustrious king of Egypt. The wasp, attracted probably by the flowers with which the mummy of the king was wrapped previous to interment, had entered the coffin and thus furnished us probably the only

specimen of a mummy of a wasp.

De Rhoné, in his "Résumé chronologique de l'histoire d'Égypte," places the accession of Thoutmes I., the successor of Amenophis I., to the throne in 1668 B. C. This insect therefore died 3550 years ago, and is probably the only insect of which the date of death was of such remote antiquity and is so certainly recorded. The name of the species is not given.